

War News in Balkan States and Other Current Events of Old World Lands Flashed by Submarine Wires



GREATEST FIGURE IN THE WAR—THE BULGARIAN GENERAL MICHAEL SAVOV

CHINESE RESENT ACTION OF RUSSIA

Clamor for Impeachment of Government for Its Apathy Toward Mongolia

FOREIGN MINISTER QUILTS

PEKIN, Nov. 30.—Russia's action in recognizing the independence of Mongolia is having far-reaching effects in China.

Telegrams from the interior demand the impeachment of the government. Already the foreign minister, Liang Meng-ting, has resigned, to the general regret of the diplomatic corps, on whom he had created a favorable impression. He had unusual qualifications and speaks English perfectly, besides being a gifted Chinese scholar.

While proclaiming his adherence to the policy of the maintenance of the integrity of China, America has witnessed, without a word of protest, Mongolia separated from China and brought under Russian suzerainty, and her delay in the recognition of the republic has materially assisted Russian policy and shaken the Chinese government. The claimer that has arisen is against the government which has failed even to obtain recognition from other republics, upon whose governments the Chinese is modeled—America and France, for example, while Mongolia has received recognition from Russia. The British memorandum, which Sir John Jordan, the British minister, handed to the Chinese government in March, threatening that unless China gave a written undertaking not to interfere in Tibet, England would not recognize the republic, is still unanswered. This is regarded as one of the many unfortunate blunders made by the present British government. Its policy has only the consistent and resolute support of the Indian opium dealers, and is in defiance of the universal sentiment of the better classes in China.

Reports that China gave a written undertaking to the British government, are wholly without foundation. China has protested against Russia's action, but she is absolutely unable to do more and has no intention of attempting forcible measures.

AIRMAN UNDER FIRE OF TURKISH GUNS

Russian Flies Over Adrianople Amidst a Veritable Hail of Bullets

CRAFT HIT MANY TIMES

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—

M. Edinoff, the Russian aviator, who has made flights in England and France, has given the Sofia correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse an account of a thrilling flight he made recently from Musapha Pasha, on the Bulgarian frontier, over Adrianople, distributing pamphlets calling on the Turkish population to surrender, as the town was about to be bombarded. M. Edinoff says:

"I took forty minutes to fly twenty-four miles to Adrianople, as my machine was very old—a regular veteran, which could scarcely leave the ground. I dropped my pamphlets into the city from a height of over 300 yards. At Fort Karagach I saw numbers of infantrymen shooting upward at me. I did not hear the reports of their rifles, but I noticed that four bullets hit my aeroplane. I did not lose my presence of mind, but flew on.

"Just when the guns of the forts began to fire shrapnel at me and the aeroplane was hit several times by splinters of the shells things became critical. Every minute I thought I should be brought down, and I drew my revolver, meaning to shoot myself if I felt to escape falling into the hands of the Turks. Luckily only the plane was hit and not the motor, and I managed to keep in the air for twenty minutes later at Musapha Pasha."

M. Edinoff, who was engaged by the Bulgarians as an instructor, has left his service and is going to Scutari to fly for the Montenegrins.



PEASANTS FLEEING FROM VILLAGES IN ZONE OF BATTLES



PRINCESS HELENE OF GREECE CONSOLING THE WOUNDED

EVENTS IN BALKAN WAR RECORDED BY THE CAMERA

That "war is hell," as General Sherman put it, is terribly illustrated by photographs from the scenes of hostilities. The villages bordering upon these scenes are abandoned and desolate and day after day refugees, often without food, are leaving for places of safety.

BRUTAL TREATMENT MADE TURKS UNWILLING FIGHTERS

Woman's Tale of Barbarities to Soldiers of the Sultan Before Balkan War Was Declared

By Miss M. Edith Durham

Special Correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle in Constantinople

PODGORITZA, Nov. 6.

I AM no authority on things military, but in spite of its great reputation, I am, I believe, one of the few people who had no great faith in the Turkish army. Last year's experience during the Albanian insurrection taught me much. Few people in Europe probably realize how near to war we were upon the frontier here at Podgoritza. The insurgent Malla-son numbered under 200. They used Montenegrins as their base. The Turks poured in troops—battalion after battalion. Their object was to "round the Malla-son up"—cut them from their base. This they failed miserably to do. Had not four or five hundred Detachments by treachery during an armistice, I doubt if he would have penetrated the mountains at all.

Detachment last year was entirely unforded—a great bare crag, with no wall nor rampart upon it. Tourgon at once made stone ramparts and took up artillery, and the Malla-son were unable to retake it.

Tourgon Pasha's Boast

Time after time the Turks made truces and offered terms. Time after time they were refused, and we expected an attack on Montenegrins. The whole Montenegrin frontier was lined with troops, and all was ready. Tourgon Pasha boasted that in twenty-four hours he would be in this place. Through the brooding June days we expected war. It did not come. Why? I asked myself. I could find but one reply. They were afraid. Scutari was unfortified, and they knew that all the tribesmen of Albania would be ready to rise. When pressure from certain of the powers concluded the insurrection the terms demanded and obtained by the five insurgent tribes were such that for them it was a moral victory. Perhaps for the only time in the history of this land insurgents were allowed to return bearing their weapons with them, having dictated their own terms. It was amazing. It could have been but one meaning—Turkey was afraid. A handful of tribesmen, supported by Montenegrins, the smallest country in Europe, had routed the great Ottoman empire.

I returned with the insurgents and spent all the winter in Scutari. The Italians were the first to profit by Albanian teaching. I cannot describe the enthusiasm with which the tribesmen hailed the Tripoli campaign.

Dispar of the Turks

I learned first that Italy had declared war when I was out on the plains west of Scutari, with Mr. Nevinson, dealing out quinine to the fever-stricken peasants. "They are afraid," they are afraid!" I said to myself. All through the winter the Turks worked feverishly. Not at the roads they had promised to make, but at fortifications.

To the sound of a military band a crowd went out daily to Pasha Stojit, the plain by Scutari, to do forced labor. Only Moslems were to be employed. But in Albania many Christians have Moslem names. Some of these obtained employment, and revealed that bomb-proof defenses with three rows of barbed wire tangles round them were being constructed. The hill of Tepe above the town of Scutari, the hill of Brilica, just across the Drin, and Tarabos were all fortified. The soldiers were armed accordingly. Poor soldiers! A number were Orthodox Christians, forced against their will to serve the Turk. These despised whoever a chance offered. They had been promised a price of 100,000 leva. None was given them. They protested to the Bishop of Durazzo that they were constantly insulted and maltreated. He pro-

tested to Hussein Riza Bey, the wali and military commandant. Hussein Riza said he was sorry to say it was true, but that it was the fault of the under officers. He could not help it. The commandant, in short, admitted the troops were beyond his control.

A Climax Reached

At about Christmas came a climax. A number of Asiatic troops were quartered at Scutari. No barracks accommodation existed. Modern and Christian alike were in sudden tents on the sodden plains. Pneumonia and lung troubles raged. Many of the men were time expired. They all made appeal to Hussein Riza. "If there is war, we will fight. But do not leave us to rot and die of wet and cold. Send us either to war or to barracks." He refused. A small revolt took place. It was quelled. The men appealed again, especially those whose time was expired. Hussein Riza feared a general revolt. He played a cruel and almost incredibly low trick on the wretched men. To a large number he gave passports to return home. It was a night of rejoicing. The poor wretches danced and sang. Next day they started joyfully to tramp homeward. Alas! Hussein Riza had telegraphed ahead. When they reached the Drin, some three days' march away, they were met by troops, who charged them with desertion. In vain they showed their "passports." They were fired on. Many were killed, many drowned in the river. Meanwhile, a number more had been allowed to leave. These were arrested only some six hours from Scutari, similarly fired on at the ferry, and, it is said, forty were drowned. The miserable survivors were brought back as prisoners and put to forced labor. Fifty were condemned to death. Whether they were executed I never learned.

A Thrill of Horror

The whole affair sent a thrill of horror through Scutari. A large number of young men at once left the place. Some went to the mountains to join the Malla-son. A man I know said to me: "I had rather join my sons' throat than have him taken for the Turkish army. He has come to join the insurgents. If he is killed, it will be honorably."

Are you surprised that an army that is thus treated does not fight enthusiastically for Turkey? I am not.

Podgoritza now is full of prisoners. They are working cheerfully and actively, making shoes and driving carts for the Montenegrin army. They are strong, young and fit. Do you imagine that 5000 soldiers would have surrendered to Montenegrins in the first week of the war if they had had the faintest desire to fight for Turkey? They could have relied on Scutari, fighting their way. But they did not. And I, for one, am not surprised.

PARDONED BY THE CZAR

Act Is Thanksgiving for the Recovery of His Son

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—An imperial decree has been issued pardoning a soldier who on October 25 was condemned to penal servitude for life for leaving the ranks during a recent review at Moscow in order to hand a position to the czar.

The decree says: "As an expression of my thanks for the grace of God, which has granted recovery to the heir to the throne, I pardon private Dachshtin his grave offense."

What virtually amounts to a general strike was declared in the factories and workshops in St. Petersburg yesterday as a protest against the death sentences passed on seven men of the Black Sea fleet, who were found guilty of being concerned in revolutionary propaganda. Many arrests were made.

SOUTH AFRICA TO GET BIG NATIONAL GALLERY

Gift of Famous Dutch Masters to Form Nucleus of Art Collection

VALUABLE PAINTINGS

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Forty-six Dutch "masters" from the famous collection of Sir Hugh Lane have been bought by Max Michaelis for presentation to South Africa as a nucleus of a national picture gallery. South Africa will thus become the first of the overseas dominions to own a collection of old masters of world-wide fame.

The collection includes the famous Rembrandt, a Frans Hals from the Maurice Kann collection, a Jan Steen, two Ruydaels and a Van Dyke and many fine examples of the "little masters."

The appropriate locality of the gallery is still under discussion. The Johannesburg Museum, of which Mr. Michaelis is already a benefactor, is confined to modern pictures. Both Sir Hugh Lane and Max Michaelis are understood to be strongly in favor of a site in Cape Town, on account of the city's historical associations, but the claims of Pretoria have also been advanced.

Mr. Michaelis, who has only recently retired from business, was formerly a partner in the firm of Wertheim, Bell & Co. He has already made a number of public-spirited gifts to South Africa.

Sir Hugh Lane, who at Lansdown House, Chelsea, possesses one of the finest private collections of pictures in London, formed the collection of modern art at Johannesburg municipal gallery, of which he was the first honorary director. But he is for his services to Irish art that he is chiefly known, and for which he was knighted in 1909. To his efforts Dublin owes her fine gallery of modern art, and many of her best pictures were presented by him. He has also organized winter exhibitions of native art at Dublin and Belfast. It has been known for some time that he was willing to dispose of his Dutch pictures, but that he would only do so on condition that they were purchased for a public gallery.

JAPANESE EMBALMERS SCORE BIG TRIUMPH

Bodies Exhumed After Burial for 200 Years Appear Wonderfully Lifelike

NO EVIDENCE OF DECAY

TOKIO, Nov. 30.—

In the old days in Japan the embalmers were successful in securing an extraordinary amount of preservation in the bodies on which they operated. The Japan Chronicle draws attention to a case of this nature which has recently come to light in Kobe. The operations, which are being conducted by the municipality, included the removal of the bodies of the Aoyama family, situated in the rear of the Aoyama temple.

Two graves were opened belonging to old daimyo, who were buried about 200 years ago. The graves consisted of simple coffins of wood, containing large coffins of earthenware. When the spaces between the wall and the wooden coffins were opened, the present were surprised to see that the bodies were in a state of perfect preservation and had all the appearance of wax figures.

The old Aoyama family, it is almost lifelike freshness, dressed in the picturesque costume of an earlier day. Several valuable personal belongings were found in the graves, including two long swords, women's hair ornaments, boxes of pocket inkstones, gold family seals, etc. The bodies were interred in temporary graves in the temple compound, pending the completion of permanent graves, which are under construction close by.

MILLIONAIRE SHOT IN FEUD

Quarrel Responsible for Twenty-five Murders in Ten Years

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal Telegraphs that at little a millionaire manufacturer named Agass, during a peaceful conversation with another millionaire manufacturer named Ibrahimoff, shot the latter dead.

The relatives of the victim made an attempt to lynch the murderer. There is a long-standing feud between the two families, and within ten years twenty-five of their members have been killed.

Conscientious M. P's. SYDNEY, Nov. 30.—Ten members of the New South Wales legislature have declined to accept the increases to their salaries voted by parliament.

'MONTE CARLO WELLS' ON TRIAL FOR FRAUD

Promised Dupes One Per Cent Per Day and Money Back in Three Months

BROKE CASINO OFTEN

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Charles Rivier, better known as "Monte Carlo Wells," the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo, came up for trial today before the Paris courts, after his extradition from England. By his side was Mme. Jeanne Rivier, who was arrested with him last January on board his yacht near Portsmouth.

The charge against Wells is one of fraud, in connection with the "Rente Bimensuelle," an enterprise which undertook to pay investors at the rate of 1 per cent per day, or 360 per cent per annum, and to return the capital at the end of three months. Floated in October, 1909, and largely advertised, it attracted so many investors that by April, 1911, when Wells fled to England, the Rente Bimensuelle had received subscriptions amounting to 100,000. The first subscribers duly received payment of capital and interest at the end of the first three months, and so the charge against the prisoner relates only to 150,000.

Questioned by the judge as to whether he had "broken the bank" at Monte Carlo, Wells replied: "Yes, not once, but ten times. I won altogether in 1890 100,000, and in August, 1910, during the existence of the Rente Bimensuelle, I won at Monte Carlo 12,400 by my system." Counsel for Wells denied that his client had committed any legal fraud. There had, he said, been no dupes, and he instanced a letter written to Wells by a photographer, who sent him 50. The writer said: "I know it must be a fraud, but I do not care as long as it lasts long enough to enable me to make money. I do not object to making money out of other people in any way."

Counsel argued that the courts were not meant to protect either knaves or fools, and he submitted that there was no case against his client. More than 200 of the Rente Bimensuelle dupes were legally represented. Judgment will be delivered next week.

REICHSTAG TO WAR ON STANDARD OIL

Text of the Bill in Government Crusade Against Monopoly Published

NEW GERMAN COMPANY

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—

The North German Gazette publishes the bill which the German government will introduce in the reichstag and which is to prevent the Standard Oil Company from securing a monopoly of the German petroleum market.

According to the bill, which consists of twenty short paragraphs, the federal council shall consist of representatives of the states included in the German empire. It is empowered to grant to a German company a fifty-year monopoly of the wholesale trade in petroleum for Germany and the German colonies. The company's operations will be under the control of the government, the appointment of directors being subject to the chamberlain's approval.

A large revenue will be derived from this bill, according to the estimate of the government. The bill will be introduced in the reichstag in January.

A BRAVO LITTLE TAILOR

Rescues Serbian Flag From Turks When Soldiers Wavered

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The hero of the battle of Kumanova, according to the French newspapers, was a little Jewish tailor named Abraham Levy, of the Seventh Serbian regiment of infantry.

The standard-bearer fell and the regiment wavered and was about to retreat when the little Jewish tailor rushed forward, caught the fallen flag, and dashed with it to the trenches. His comrades, electrified by his example, followed him, and the Turks were hurled from their position at the point of the bayonet.

New Use for Whisky. CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.—A copy of 100b. strain settlement, poured a quantity of whisky into his eyes in order to induce them and so enable him to secure a medical order for a pension.

OFFICIAL KILLED BY ARMED BANDITS

Masked Men Raid Village Post-office and Couple Murder With Robbery

ESCAPE ON BICYCLES

Police Believe Them Members of a Band of Noted Terrorists

PARIS, Nov. 30.

Another crime which in many respects recalls the exploits of the gang of motor bandits headed by Bonnot was perpetrated on Friday night at Bezons, a few miles west of Paris.

Three bandits, two of whom wore masks and the other a false beard, all armed with revolvers, "held up" the local postoffice and killed M. H. Cartier, the husband of the postmistress, ransacked the office, and made their escape with about 750.

It was just before 9 o'clock when the outrage took place. Madame Cartier, the postmistress, was making up the accounts for the day and was including some bank notes in an envelope. Her daughter Jane, aged 18, was writing business letters in the office, where another girl, Mlle. Desvilles, was in charge of the telephone.

Madame Cartier's son, aged 16, was sitting near his mother reading a paper. There was no one in the public part of the room. Suddenly three men, wearing black masks and all brandishing revolvers, rushed into the office and went straight to the counter. The terrified women fled, shrieking, and the bandits took refuge in an adjoining room. Madame Cartier had the presence of mind to lock her drawer and to take with her the envelope, which contained 500 in notes.

One of the men climbed over the counter, calling and shouting to the others. In the meantime M. Cartier, who was a post-office inspector in Paris, heard the shrieks of the women and rushed downstairs. He was met at the bottom by the bandits, who had left him with four revolver shots and at once fled. Mounting bicycles, which they had left near in charge of a fourth accomplice, they disappeared in the darkness.

A postman who was returning to the office met four men on bicycles going swiftly in the direction of Paris. One of them was bareheaded, having left his cap in the postoffice. A boy who was cycling from Paris also met the four men, and the one who was bareheaded asked the lad to sell him his cap. When the boy refused the man took the cap by force and threw it at the end of the first three months, and so the charge against the prisoner relates only to 150,000.

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ATTACKED BY A LION

Menagerie Attendants Save Keeper From Terrible Death

PARIS, Nov. 30.—There was a moment of wild excitement among the spectators at a menagerie at Montmartre last night when a lion sprang on the keeper, named Amar, and hurled its claws in his face and shoulder.

Two lions in the cage were sulky and refused to go through the customary exercises, and when the tamer began to use his whip one of the animals struck him to the ground. The menagerie servants rushed to his rescue and beat off the lion with bars of iron.

The tamer was taken to a hospital, but his wounds dressed and returned swathed in bandages to the menagerie. The animals then proved more tractable and went through their performance.

Dancer With a Broken Neck

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Although Waldorf Miller broke his neck, while pulling more than a year ago, he led the grand march at a dance given in his honor in New Rochelle a few days ago. He was wholly paralyzed for months, but despite the doctors' opinion, he suddenly regained the use of his limbs, and, with the aid of a friend on either side, opened the dance.

BARONESS A VICTIM OF A BLACKMAIL GANG

Woman Having Confidential Relations With German Government Disappears

LEFT LONDON IN TERROR

Police Believe Them Members of a Band of Noted Terrorists

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Baroness Ellen von Linsenhofen, a well-known figure in Berlin society, who acted as confidential secretary to an official high in the Kaiser's favor, and has more than once been entrusted with confidential missions by the German government, has mysteriously disappeared while returning home from a visit to London. In view of her knowledge and influence, the matter is causing some consternation to the German government.

William Le Queux, the well-known novelist, said to a press representative yesterday:

"The baroness came on a visit to London in the first week of October, and, together with a friend and myself, motored to Windsor, Richmond and other places of interest. She was also anxious to see lower-class life in London, and one evening I took her to the slums in the East End."

"On Monday, October 14, she received a mysterious telegram, and remitted \$500 by telegraph to a bank in Wiesbaden. Again on the following day, in consequence of another urgent telegram, she remitted another \$500."

"Two days later she received a letter from a person in Milan, which caused her great agitation—terror, it seemed to me. I inquired the reason of her agitation, and she replied, 'Ah, you do not know. They want all my money. I must leave London at once.'"

"She begged me to find the next train to Cologne and wired to the Hotel Ararat in that city to procure a room. At 2.30 that afternoon, accompanied by my friend, who was an old friend of hers, I saw her off from Charing Cross, and she promised to communicate with me upon a business matter. Next day I received a telegram from Cologne announcing her arrival, but a telegram in response elicited no reply."

"Nearly three weeks later I communicated with the master of the baroness at Wiesbaden, and heard that she knew nothing of her. Inquiries were at once made at Cologne, and it was discovered that before receiving my telegram she had her trunks addressed to her house in the Kaiserstrasse, in Berlin, and had left for home."

"Since she left Cologne in the train for Berlin nothing has been seen or heard of her. In her possession was about \$250 in notes and gold, and in her handbag she carried jewelry worth about \$40,000. The German and Italian police were at once informed, and every effort has been made to trace her, but without avail. It is believed that she has fallen a victim to some foreign blackmail gang."

VIOLINIST PLAYS IN CAGE

Scared by Black Hand, He Takes Strange Precaution

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30.—So nervous has M. Miltitzky, the Russian violinist, been since early in last week he received a letter from the Black Hand, that he only appears on the platform in a solid iron and steel cage.

The letter, it may be remembered, demanded a sum of \$250, and threatened the violinist with death if he did not comply. As a result, M. Miltitzky armed himself with a pair of Browning pistols.

The police have arrested a Russian anarchist, who, it is stated, admits that he was the author of the letter. He, however, refuses to disclose the names of the Black Hand gang.

Vanishing Under Water Gun

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Submarine E 1 was launched at Chatham on Thursday. The vessel will have a speed of fifteen knots and has been fitted with very powerful oil engines, in which oil of an exceptionally high flash point can be used without any danger of an explosion within the ship. She is more powerfully armed than any previous submarine, and carries a disappearing gun.



NEW PORTRAIT OF PRINCESS MARIE OF SWEDEN

The Princess Marie Pavlovna, the wife of Prince Wilhelm, the second and youngest son of the king of Sweden, is the daughter of the late Grand Duke Paul of Russia, and was married to the prince at St. Petersburg in May four years ago. She was brought up by the Grand Duchess Olga, the sister of the czar. The princess has one son, Prince Gustav, who was born three years ago. She is very keen on all manner of outdoor sports.